

**Annual report on the social and economic progress of the people of the Kenya Colony and Protectorate.**

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No. 1722

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

KENYA COLONY AND  
PROTECTORATE, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1659 and 1688  
respectively (Price 2s. 0d. each).)

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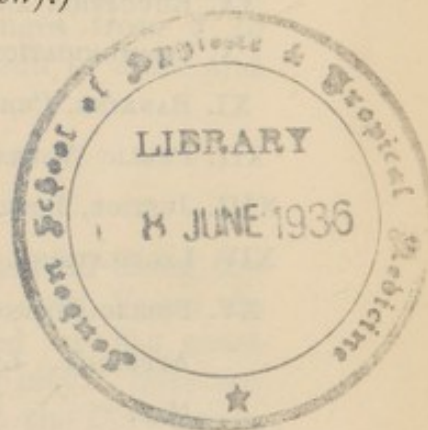
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1934

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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by meridian line  $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  East of Greenwich. It extends from  $4^{\circ}$  North to  $4^{\circ}$  South of the Equator and from  $34^{\circ}$  East longitude to  $41^{\circ}$  East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a

plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet ; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others ; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice.

### Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.—65° F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 3 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

### History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498, Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848, Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887, Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Uмба and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889, a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha, and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892, the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902, the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903, there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated unofficial members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923, this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. In 1925, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council and in 1925 the office of the High Commissioner for Transport

was established. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Kenya\*, and in that capacity he is advised by a Railway Council, consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., administered the Government throughout the year.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed.

During 1934, four unofficial members were so appointed, two being European elected members of the Legislative Council, one an Indian elected member, and one a nominated unofficial member representing native interests.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Officers. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine nominated official members, eleven European elected members, not more than five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, and two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the nominated official members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional unofficial member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council. Certain minor powers are vested in the District and Municipal Authorities in settled areas and in the Local Native Councils in the native areas.

### Local Government.

*Settled areas.*—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure

\* By an Order in Council made on the 13th of August, 1935, the High Commissionership is vested in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda, jointly.

of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the Districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin-Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Local Government Inspector was appointed to deal with local government administration under a Commissioner for Local Government, an office which was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, and until the end of 1933 formed part of the Secretariat organization.

As the result of legislation introduced in 1933 Municipal Boards now elect their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board. Attention was directed to the possibility of further economies both in the expenditure of local authorities and in the contributions made by the Government to their revenues. The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1934 to £198,152 (subject to audit) of which £134,082 accrued to the Nairobi municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 20 per cent., the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1934, a rate of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £26,762 from ratepayers. In Mombasa a small improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site value rate. Nakuru and Eldoret have as yet imposed no assessment rates, but rely on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by consolidated grants from Government amounting to £2,300 in each case in 1934.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a sanctioned loan of £250,000, of which £189,000 has so far been raised. The Municipal Board took over the liability for this loan from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £32,186 in 1933 and 1934, as compared with £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931, and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a

satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1934, the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital-rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the District, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin-Gishu District for the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards, and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

*Native areas.*—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture, and live stock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils the greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (a) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (b) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils remained at 22 throughout the year.

The provision of educational facilities continues to occupy the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1934.

Details of revenue and expenditure are shown in the following comparative table:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS IN 1934.

Province and Council.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE (including expenditure on building).							Surplus Balance in hand at end of 1934.
	Rates.	Land (Rents, Fees, etc.)	Other.	Educa- tion.	Medical.	Agri- culture, Veter- inary, and Forestry.	Roads and Bridges.	Water- supplies.	Famine Relief.	Other.	
COAST :—	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
Digo	2,411	3,900	13,465	1,403	499	4,185	1,705	732	13,207	2,766	18,321
Giriama	8,246	14,850	7,014	—	1,870	9,899	5,998	3,101	15,431	20,949	25,477
Teita	7,463	660	2,359	2,139	1,871	1,774	2,891	—	—	1,517	96,234
NYANZA :—											
North Kavirondo	149,887	35,770	11,955	47,280	37,921	26,831	49,994	—	—	37,028	329,088
Central Kavirondo	128,841	16,960	28,790	39,382	10,251	38,827	15,476	2,847	10,000	51,987	194,503
South Kavirondo	77,912	11,510	6,292	66,694	9,141	20,647	14,773	1,174	—	20,186	86,575
(K-B).											
South Kavirondo	82,786	24,231	6,237	57,687	9,859	14,982	13,009	—	19,089	29,370	31,416
(L-A).											
South Lumbwa	20,947	7,573	1,944	10,199	2,973	3,924	1,462	—	—	14,907	51,719
CENTRAL :—											
Kiambu	55,037	24,769	7,063	65,840	8,002	5,622	19,809	3,770	—	42,746	105,435
Fort Hall	47,589	22,718	8,432	72,253	3,118	10,621	15,346	—	500	44,611	103,857

South Nyeri	...	33,658	21,988	229	12,655	1,863	2,546	1,904	—	—	28,217	28,286
Meru	...	—	18,162	15,429	125	1,318	4,567	4,478	—	—	14,055	104,511
Embu	...	37,415	28,713	3,770	12,077	6,191	9,050	5,945	2,494	—	34,417	45,579
Machakos	...	82,632	27,337	10,935	31,612	21,605	42,863	13,717	998	—	36,144	186,338
Kitui	...	39,679	26,510	8,756	7,153	7,654	14,582	7,559	34,428	—	30,894	115,243
RIFT VALLEY :—												
Nandi	...	15,983	16,082	1,742	11,368	3,228	12,474	1,495	—	—	6,470	60,903
Elgeyo	...	—	11,777	3,324	6,360	123	2,279	—	1,451	—	1,224	99,301
Baringo	...	8,254	2,725	1,525	—	240	1,078	—	—	358	5,390	16,276
MASAI :—												
Narok	...	—	14,474	2,615	2,647	1,362	88	—	—	—	1,234	90,860
Kajiado	...	1,098	15,706	4,174	17,358	1,650	888	—	13,715	6,071	1,387	10,017
TURKANA :—												
West Suk	...	—	1,955	350	2,500	—	406	—	—	—	1,300	11,610
South Turkana	...	—	—	2,834	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,854
Totals	...	799,838	348,370	149,254	466,732	130,739	228,133	175,561	18,053	111,313	426,799	1,814,403

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## III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926, and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table :—

	1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.
European, males ... ..	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
„ females ... ..	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males ... ..	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females ... ..	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males ... ..	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females ... ..	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is :—

	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>
1911–1921 ... ..	204	203
1921–1931 ... ..	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary :—

*Racial proportions of the total non-native population.*

	1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
European ...	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is :—

	<i>Europeans.</i> (females to 100 males).	<i>Asiatics.</i> (females to 100 males).
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables :—

*Europeans.*

Age.					1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	...	...	...	...	1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19	...	...	...	...	850	1,303	1,583
20-29	...	...	...	...	2,160	2,439	3,403
30-39	...	...	...	...	2,694	3,220	4,010
40-49	...	...	...	...	1,535	2,024	2,640
50-59	...	...	...	...	583	868	1,293
60 and over	...	...	...	...	225	422	1,011

*Asiatics.*

					1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	...	...	...	...	7,865	9,895	14,505
10-19	...	...	...	...	5,501	7,037	9,835
20-29	...	...	...	...	9,731	9,478	13,273
30-39	...	...	...	...	6,886	7,469	9,497
40-49	...	...	...	...	3,360	3,784	5,073
50-59	...	...	...	...	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	...	...	...	...	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under seven main heads are as follows :—

*Europeans.*

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	...	...	...	...	559	607	991
Commerce	...	...	...	...	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	...	...	...	...	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	182	310	343
Retired, married women, and children	...	...	...	...	1,350	1,830	2,215

*Asiatics.*

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	498	755	640
Industry	...	...	...	...	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	...	...	...	...	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	...	...	...	...	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women, and children	...	...	...	...	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these eight divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows :—

				<i>European.</i>		<i>Asiatic.</i>	
				1926.	1931.	1926.	1931.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Agricultural	...	...	...	18	15	2	1
Industrial	...	...	...	5	6	12	11
Commercial	...	...	...	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal	...	...	...	10	10	8	5
Professional	...	...	...	6	7	1	1
Personal	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
Retired	...	...	...	49	{ 4	56	54
Married women and children	...	...	...		{ 43		

A recent investigation into the question of length of residence in Kenya has enabled the following table to be drawn up. The question is an important one in reference to problems of settlement :—

<i>Years of residence.</i>				<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics.</i>
1-5	...	...	...	7,207	20,847
6-10	...	...	...	3,402	7,610
11-15	...	...	...	1,820	4,536
16-20	...	...	...	1,805	3,459
21-25	...	...	...	772	1,565
26-30	...	...	...	272	1,150
31-35	...	...	...	80	639
36-40	...	...	...	9	372
41-45	...	...	...	4	151
46-50	...	...	...	1	147
51-55	...	...	...	—	39
56-60	...	...	...	—	75
61-65	...	...	...	—	24
66-70	...	...	...	—	27
71-75	...	...	...	—	11
76-80	...	...	...	—	9
81-85	...	...	...	—	—
86-90	...	...	...	—	4
91-95	...	...	...	—	2

The following table shows the approximate number of each race during 1933 and 1934 :—

		<i>Census population.</i>		<i>Estimated population.</i>	
		<i>6th March,</i>	<i>31st December,</i>	<i>31st December,</i>	
		<i>1931.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	
Europeans	...	16,812	17,332	17,501	
Indians	...	39,644	33,735	34,955	
Goans	...	3,979	3,246	3,316	
Arabs	...	12,166	11,932	12,131	
Others	...	1,346	1,390	1,401	
Total	...	73,947	67,635	69,304	

*Note.*—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

### Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1934 was 3,024,975 as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 8 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

The geographical distribution of the native population is as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Central Province ... ..	1,212,567
Nyanza ... ..	1,138,749
Rift Valley ... ..	229,301
Coast ... ..	258,597
Masai District ... ..	45,805
Northern Frontier District ...	66,462
Turkana ... ..	73,494
 Total ... ..	 3,024,975

#### IV.—HEALTH.

##### General Administration and Organization.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, there is a "Local Authority" which to a greater or less degree has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the native reserves the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the native reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters and these endeavours are meeting with some success. In consonance with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent allowed in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

##### Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities and on the whole has been effectively carried out. No major improvements regarding sewage disposal, scavenging, refuse disposal, drainage or water supplies were undertaken during the year in either urban or rural areas of the Colony.

In the native reserves, despite the prevailing depression, fair progress has been maintained in the housing and pit latrine campaign. Some advance can also be recorded in connexion with the protection of local water supplies, the improvements of sanitation at trading centres, reclamation of swamps, etc.

### Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves, although medical relief is provided by or through the agency of Missionary Societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

The demand for medical relief continues steadily to increase and in 1934 the total number of new cases treated again exceeded that of the previous year, the totals being :—

1934	...	...	...	1,227,862 new cases.
1933	...	...	...	1,112,864 „ „

This has been accomplished despite a further decrease in expenditure.

The demand for surgical relief also continues to increase. During the year in native hospitals alone over five thousand operations were carried out under general anaesthesia.

### Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres. Increasing use is being made of the facilities provided.

### Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates, on the railway, and in townships have remained much the same as in the preceding two years, as employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and on the whole the health of labourers was satisfactory.

### Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unsatisfactory. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths among Africans and, therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

The death-rates per thousand of the population for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows :—

Crude death-rate, all races	...	...	18.51 per thousand.
Recorded death-rate, all races	...	...	14.86 „
„ „ Europeans	...	...	8.51 „
„ „ Asian	...	...	15.19 „
„ „ African	...	...	15.95 „

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns, or in respect of the African population in the native reserves as a whole.

**Propaganda.**

Large numbers of health pamphlets in English and Kiswahili were issued during the year.

**V.—HOUSING.**

European housing in the towns of Kenya is on the whole excellent, and in the rural areas it is slowly but steadily improving. Asian housing in almost every town still leaves much to be desired, but a marked improvement in the housing of this section of the community has taken place during the past few years. As regards African housing, no major schemes were adopted in the urban areas during the year. In the native reserves, however, many improved houses were erected, and the movement for better housing is growing, partly as a result of propaganda on the part of the Medical Department and other Departments and bodies engaged in social and educational work. Many of these houses are surprisingly good and with a return of prosperity further progress in this direction may be confidently expected.

**VI.—PRODUCTION.****Mineral.**

Prospecting and mining continued on an increasing scale in the Nyanza and Masai Provinces during 1934. Several of the larger companies which are now well advanced in their development programme will soon be in full production, and have applied for 21 year leases.

According to returns received, approximately £446,512 was spent by the mining industry during the year. No. 2 area was opened to prospecting on the 17th of May and encouraging reports have led to a large incursion of prospectors and considerable activity. This area which lies between Kakamega Goldfields and Lake Victoria Nyanza extends to over 1,000 square miles.

A certain amount of attention has been given to a reported mineralized belt in the Coast Province, a portion of which has been closed, for the present, to general prospecting.

The following table illustrates the extent of mining activities.

<i>Class of Right or Title.</i>	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Approximate Percentage of Total.</i>
Claims ... ..	100.00 app.	3.2
Exclusive Prospecting Licences	3,018.26	96.55
Leases (applied for and may be granted) ... ..	8.329	0.25

At present the development of lode, or reef, prospecting and mining is considerably in excess of alluvial although there is

increasing activity on the Yala River. Approximately 1,645·8 square miles of Areas No. 3 and No. 4 of the Kitson Report of 1933 remain unallocated and closed to general prospecting.

The mineral production in 1933 and 1934 was :—

1933.			1934.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		£			£ s. d.
Gold ...	10,531 fine oz.	67,665	12,110·183 fine oz.	83,616 18 9	
Silver ...	1,613 „	113	1,969·08 „	192 14 4	
Lime ...	750 tons	750	800 tons	800 0 0	
Marble ...	250 „	2,500	500 „	5,000 0 0	

### Agriculture and Live Stock.

Of the main products of the Colony, sisal, tea, wheat, and essential oils are grown exclusively by Europeans. Coffee was formerly grown exclusively by Europeans, but Africans are now being permitted to grow it in small experimental blocks under licence and strict supervision in certain defined areas. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians, and Africans. Cotton, sorghums, millets, miscellaneous root crops, and other crops are grown almost exclusively by Africans in their reserves.

Prices for primary products remained at a low level during the year under review and producers continued operations under considerable difficulties.

No crop census of European production was taken in respect of the 1934–1935 season, but the following table gives a comparison between the crop years 1933–34 and 1932–33 :—

Crop.			1933–1934.		1932–1933.	
			Acreage.	Yield.	Acreage.	Yield.
Coffee ...	...	...	102,238	235,009 cwt.	100,387	303,998 cwt.
Maize ...	...	...	112,949	746,893 bags	164,018	1,139,616 bags
Wheat ...	...	...	35,001	145,581 bags	30,114	63,498 bags
Barley ...	...	...	4,435	22,824 bags	3,025	15,845 bags
Sisal ...	...	...	141,495	20,127 tons	139,834	17,369 tons
Tea ...	...	...	12,471	3,063,687 lb.	12,034	2,421,056 lb.
Sugar ...	...	...	12,704	112,980 cwt.	12,088	106,320 cwt.
Pyrethrum ...	...	...	401	—	Unknown	—

A large proportion of the produce grown by Europeans is exported, while African produce is mainly consumed in the Colony.

The following table shows the animal products sold by Europeans during the census years 1928-1929 to 1933-1934 :—

	<i>Milk</i> (whole). gal.	<i>Cream.</i> gal.	<i>Butterfat.</i> lb.	<i>Butter.</i> lb.	<i>Cheese.</i> lb.	<i>Ghee.</i> lb.	<i>Wool.</i> lb.
1933-34	939,434	85,678	754,808	307,349	140,635	35,708	931,330
1932-33	1,138,743	73,389	923,042	350,505	155,525	47,110	721,542
1931-32	1,018,868	77,063	675,910	285,320	111,582	96,471	813,662
1930-31	1,101,704	145,796	614,790	312,694	131,168	114,527	654,846
*1929-30	1,027,375	287,657	(a)	371,675	108,875	116,117	893,258
*1928-29	791,452	212,914	(a)	290,905	145,609	65,215	939,612

#### ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION.

With regard to European production, the cultivation of cereals, pulses, essential oil crops, etc., and the production of animal products is chiefly in the hands of individual farmers. The actual manufacture of butter is largely undertaken by co-operative creameries. Coffee is produced partly by companies but mainly by individual planters. The production of sisal, requiring as it does a large capital outlay, is conducted mainly by companies.

In respect of African agriculture, production is almost entirely in the hands of peasant families who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply their food requirements, together with a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other needs.

#### INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Indian agriculture is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area in the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. In the Nyanza Province it is estimated that approximately 4,884 acres are under sugar-cane and 1,681 acres are planted with maize. In the Coast Province some 3,800 acres are held by Indians, this area being devoted almost exclusively to coconuts.

#### NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Considerable progress in agricultural development has been achieved during recent years through improvement, by breeding, selection, and importations, in the quality and variety of crops grown, through improved cultural methods, and by means of organized marketing. The benefits from the trials of new and better crops conducted in former years are now becoming apparent. The prevention of soil erosion in the reserves continued to receive attention and the successful reclamation of many swamps in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

\* In respect of the period 1st August to 31st July.

(a) Included in "Cream."

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have now provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of African Agricultural Instructors.

Native agricultural schools have been established near Nairobi, mainly for the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools improved methods of crop and animal husbandry are taught. Particular attention is devoted to mixed farming in small-holdings due regard being paid to a proper rotation of crops designed to maintain soil fertility. The pupils are also taught to make proper use on the land of the live stock kept in the farmyard near the house on the small-holding. Instruction is also given in the prevention of soil erosion.

Five veterinary training centres are now in full operation and a sixth is being commenced. The various branches of the management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught and, because quarantine stations are centred on these schools, facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision, pupils carry out inoculation of cattle and other veterinary work.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the organized marketing of native produce with the object of raising both prices and the standard of quality. The system consists of marketing produce through a commission agent. Local Native Councils erect suitable stores as collection centres adjacent to the railway stations. At present organized marketing is limited to wattle bark in the Central Province, cotton in the Nyanza Province, and cotton and cashew nuts in the Coast Province. Legislation to extend the system is under consideration.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried as compared with sun-dried hides is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in the preparation of shade-dried hides.

The presence of disease necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations, but sufficient movement is permitted to supply market requirements.

#### Manufactures.

*Beer and stout.*—The manufacture of these beverages is in the hands of a company, and the number of standard gallons produced in 1934 amounted to 112,813.

*Soap* is manufactured by companies mainly situated on the coast, and exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 12,810 cwt. valued at £7,928.

*Aluminium hollow-ware.*—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures :—

					<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports of Local Manufacture.</i>	
					<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	89	14,470	3	444
1931	...	...	...	...	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	...	...	...	...	2	957	21	4,771
1933	...	...	...	...	3	827	34	6,951
1934	...	...	...	...	2	667	66	12,602

## VII.—COMMERCE.

### General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £592,023 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1934 were valued at £619,283. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1934 amounted to £12,929,562 as compared with £11,993,318 in 1933, and £10,533,567 in 1932, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transshipment traffic, being valued at £13,483,079 as against £12,471,539 in 1933 and £10,959,941 in 1932. The value of total imports during the year was £5,708,025 as against £4,898,722 in 1933, an increase of £809,303 or 16.52 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £5,683,637, as compared with £5,711,609 in 1933. Of this total, goods to the value of £1,909,871 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £3,773,766. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £171,429 or £30,199 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, a decrease in value of £337,128 or 15 per cent. as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded. Coffee exports decreased by 70,213 cwt. in quantity and £339,438 in value, maize by 691,591 cwt. in quantity and £107,945 in value, sugar by 9,479 cwt. in quantity and £9,274 in value, and sodium carbonate by 12,219 cwt. valued at £54,349. There were, however, encouraging increases in quantity and value for the following commodities, viz.,

tea 4,653 cwt., £35,395; sisal fibre 4,166 tons, £61,503; hides and skins 8,918 cwt., £36,447; wattle bark 42,496 cwt., £5,044; wattle extract 20,925 cwt., £8,561; cotton 1,088 centals, £4,899.

While the foregoing figures reflect a measure of trade recovery throughout the combined territories, the continuation during the year of unfavourable climatic conditions, resulting in a further diminution of domestic exports, tended to retard the return of more stable conditions in Kenya. Some improvement was, however, experienced in production for the local market, as indicated, for example, by the Colony's reduced requirements of imported wheat, which was valued at £1,977 as compared with £52,786 in 1933; by an increase of about £6,000 or 4.6 per cent. in the consumption of locally grown tea; and by an increase of £30,000 in the value of local products transferred to Uganda. The expansion in entrepôt business and activity in the gold fields were principally responsible for the stimulus to general trading reflected by the increase of imports and by the improvement of Customs revenue collections.

Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £979,092 as compared with £874,055 accruing in 1933.

Of this sum £611,572 was allocated to Kenya and £367,520 to Uganda.

### Imports.

The following statement gives particulars of the countries from which imports have originated during the last three years, the main articles of importation from the countries enumerated being shown in each case:—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of Import Trade.</i>			<i>Main Items.</i>
	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	
United Kingdom	39.29	38.28	37.66	Ale, beer, stout, etc., biscuits, confectionery, provisions, gin, whisky, cigarettes, cement, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, aluminium, tin and manufactures thereof, tools, cutlery, hardware, etc., electrical goods and apparatus, machinery, cotton piece-goods, woollen and artificial silk goods, wearing apparel, chemicals, drugs, paints, soap, oils, stationery, etc., bicycles, motor-cars, lorries and parts, tyres, polishes, books, brushes, explosives, guns and rifles, cosmetics, toys, etc.
India	7.19	6.50	5.37	Rice, wheat flour, cotton piece-goods, jute bags and sacks.
Union of South Africa.	1.93	2.44	1.56	Coal.
Canada	1.57	1.90	1.43	Motor-cars, lorries, and parts and tyres.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of Import Trade.</i>			<i>Main Items.</i>
	1932.	1933.	1934.	
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	12·26	13·14	14·59	Rice, ghee, tobacco and cigarettes, copra, coffee, cotton, and hides and skins.
Other British Possessions.	1·16	1·16	0·32	Fruit, provisions, etc.
Total British Empire.	63·40	63·42	60·93	
Germany ...	2·61	3·13	3·48	Beer, tools, machinery, cotton blankets, stationery, etc., cycle parts, lamps.
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	1·60	1·85	1·68	Corrugated iron, machinery, cotton blankets.
France ...	1·61	1·24	1·10	Brandy, wines, cotton blankets, tyres.
Italy ...	1·24	1·13	1·08	Wines, cotton and woollen blankets, apparel, cotton and woollen piece- goods.
Netherlands ...	3·97	3·43	1·39	Tobacco, beer, cotton piece-goods and blankets.
Japan	10·99	12·92	15·00	Cotton and silk piece-goods, tyres, cement, wearing apparel, boots and shoes.
Persia ...	2·52	2·97	4·14	Fuel oil, petrol and kerosene.
United States of America.	5·28	4·34	6·11	Motor vehicles, oil, petrol, kerosene, tyres.
Dutch East Indies.	3·35	1·83	1·77	Fuel oil, petrol and kerosene.
Other Foreign Countries.	3·43	3·74	3·32	Milk, matches, piece-goods, etc.
Total Foreign Countries.	36·60	36·58	39·07	

*Cotton Textiles.*—During 1934 the value of cotton textiles imported was £797,854 or 13·98 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £409,139.

The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 3·0d. as compared with 3·0d. in 1933 and 3·4d. in 1932; cotton blankets showing a value per blanket of 1s. 3·7d. as against 1s. 2·9d. in 1933 and 1s. 4·6d. in 1932.

Importations from Japan show an increase in value as compared with importations from all other sources amounting in 1934 to 64 per cent. of the total textile trade as compared with 51 per cent. in 1933 and 43 per cent. in 1932. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade has slightly declined in value and the increase in importations from Japan has been mainly at the expense of other foreign countries with the exception of Germany. If calculations are made on a yardage basis, however, the dominant position of Japan in this trade is accentuated.

Czechoslovakia, Holland, and Germany provided the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting (americani) being supplied mainly by Japan.

*Artificial and Natural Silk Textiles.*—Imports of artificial silk goods were valued at £76,347 and natural silk goods at £28,454 of which totals Japan supplied £68,785 and £20,991 respectively. The total linear yardage was 3,861,679 in the case of artificial silk and 566,936 in the case of silk, and of these totals 3,660,639 and 404,655 respectively originated in Japan. Imports of artificial silk from the United Kingdom were valued at £3,129 and imports of natural silk at £495.

*Vehicles and Tyres.*—The details of the principal imports for the year 1934 are as follows:—

(a) *Vehicles:*

<i>Country of Origin.</i>			<i>Bicycles.</i>	<i>Motor-cars.</i>	<i>Motor-car parts.</i>	<i>Motor lorries.</i>
United Kingdom	...	No.	3,442	329	—	170
		Value (£)	13,293	46,187	17,100	42,931
Canada ...	...	No.	—	203	—	326
		Value (£)	—	26,493	4,016	33,725
Japan ...	...	No.	1,804	—	—	—
		Value (£)	2,376	—	284	—
United States of America	...	No.	1	426	—	531
		Value (£)	3	51,821	22,549	60,154
Other countries	...	No.	3	12	—	5
		Value (£)	16	1,400	3,110	736
Total ...	...	No.	5,250	970	—	1,032
		Value (£)	15,688	125,901	47,059	137,546

(b) *Tyres.*

			<i>Car covers.</i>	<i>Bicycle covers.</i>	<i>Lorry covers.</i>
United Kingdom	...	No.	5,660	59,232	1,776
		Value (£)	9,178	7,517	7,237
Canada ...	...	No.	2,027	—	658
		Value (£)	2,913	—	2,633
Japan ...	...	No.	1,486	65,824	1,523
		Value (£)	2,303	3,529	3,819
United States of America	...	No.	3,634	—	1,524
		Value (£)	4,744	—	5,911
Other countries	...	No.	814	32,387	567
		Value (£)	3,014	5,996	5,320
Total ...	...	No.	13,621	157,443	6,048
		Value (£)	22,152	17,042	24,920

*Building Materials.*—Decreases are recorded in importations of building materials during the year under review. Cement imports decreased to 15,390 tons valued at £35,208, of which the United Kingdom supplied 10,828 tons valued at £28,710 and Japan 4,508 tons valued at £6,395.

Cement clinker imported was 4,468 tons valued at £6,172, as compared with 4,995 tons valued at £6,994 in 1933, the country of origin being the United Kingdom.

Galvanized iron imports were 4,531 tons valued at £62,104, Belgium supplying 3,369 tons and the United Kingdom 1,062 tons valued at £45,441 and £15,363 respectively.

#### **Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment Trade.**

The value of goods re-exported during 1934 amounted to £1,821,505 or 33·58 per cent. of the total value of trade imports, as compared with £1,595,687 or 34·05 per cent. in 1933. Transit and transhipment traffic reached the values of £72,723 and £197,189 respectively, as against £68,805 and £196,716 in 1933.

#### **Exports.**

*General.*—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore mined in Uganda, and were valued at £5,683,637, as compared with £5,711,609 in 1933, a decrease of ·48 per cent.

The following table indicates the overseas distribution of the principal articles of export during the year under review :—

## (A) KENYA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

*Principal Countries of Destination (Values to nearest £1000).*

	United Kingdom.	India.	Union of South Africa.	Zanzibar.	Canada.	Australia.	Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Germany.	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Japan.	Egypt.	United States of America.	Italian Somaliland.	Mozambique.	Other Countries.	Total.	Percentage of Kenya Domestic Exports.
Maize ... and Flour.	6	—	43	—	—	—	26	9	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	7	6	105	6
Wheat meal and Flour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	2
Maize meal and Flour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	1
Butter ...	25	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	41	2
Coffee ...	233	—	38	—	62	—	9	—	—	14	3	—	—	13	83	4	15	21	492	26
Sugar (refined)	48	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	3
Tea ...	78	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	9	112	6
Cotton (raw)	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	1
Sisal ...	126	—	1	—	3	—	—	27	109	10	7	13	—	4	2	—	—	9	311	16
Hides ...	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	16	26	35	5	—	—	—	—	—	15	168	9
Skins ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	4	27	1
Wattle Bark	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	5	—	21	2	1	2	—	—	2	52	3
Wattle extract	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	6	29	1
Wool ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1
Sodium Carbonate	—	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	8
Gold Bullion	69	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	69	4
Other articles	31	9	5	17	2	—	57	5	3	—	4	1	1	1	13	18	2	21	190	10
Kenya Total	694	46	99	24	67	33	169	97	136	56	50	46	95	20	113	24	31	110	1,910	—
Percentage of Kenya Domestic Exports.	36	2	5	1	4	2	9	5	7	3	3	2	5	1	6	1	2	6	—	—

## (B) UGANDA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Principal countries of destination (Values nearest £1,000).

Articles.	United Kingdom.	India.	Union of South Africa.	Zanzibar.	Canada.	Australia.	Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Germany.	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Japan.	Egypt.	United States of America.	Italian Somaliland.	Mozambique.	Other Countries.	Total.	Percentage of Uganda Domestic Exports.
Coffee ...	23	—	41	—	34	1	—	5	1	8	—	—	—	12	96	—	10	62	293	8
Sugar (refined) ...	182	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	240	6
Tobacco and cigarettes.	4	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	1
Cotton (raw) ...	209	2,066	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	6	—	597	—	—	—	—	40	2,928	78
Tin ore ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	13	63	2
Cotton seed ...	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	86	2
Hides ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	2
Gold bullion ...	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—
Other articles ...	23	4	1	5	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	12	1	4	61	2
Uganda Total ...	579	2,070	42	5	34	1	97	14	11	14	6	47	598	12	100	12	11	121	3,774	—
Percentage of Uganda domestic exports.	15	55	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	16	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
Kenya and Uganda Total.	1,273	2,116	141	29	101	34	266	111	147	70	56	93	693	32	213	36	42	231	5,684	—
Percentage of combined domestic exports.	22	37	3	—	2	—	5	2	3	1	1	2	12	—	3	1	1	4	—	—

The main articles of export were :—

(a) *Cotton.*

The quantity and value of cotton exported during the last three years were as follows :—

			1932.	1933.	1934.
Kenya produce	...	Centals	4,516	10,660	11,748
		Value (£)	8,589	23,584	28,483
Uganda ..	...	Centals	829,303	1,179,315	1,142,568
		Value (£)	1,584,172	2,682,210	2,927,796

The declared value per cental of 100 lb. in 1934 was £2 11s. 3d. as compared with £2 5s. 6d. in 1933 and £1 18s. 3d. in 1932.

(b) *Cotton seed.*

Details of exports in respect of the past three years are shown below :—

			1932.	1933.	1934.
Kenya produce	...	Tons	170	103	291
		Value (£)	533	309	694
Uganda ..	...	Tons	56,311	81,274	35,689
		Value (£)	168,366	262,539	85,947

The value per ton was £2 8s. 2d. in 1934, as against £3 4s. 7d. in 1933 and £2 19s. 10d. in 1932.

(c) *Coffee.*

Exports of this commodity during 1934 were :—

			Hulled.	Parchment.	Unhulled (Cherry).
Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	177,459	—	9,300
		Value (£)	485,521	—	6,238
Uganda ..	...	Cwt.	153,556	602	140
		Value (£)	292,205	1,004	104
Total	...	Cwt.	331,015	602	9,440
		Value (£)	777,726	1,004	6,342

Quantities and values of the exports for the years 1932-34 are as follows :—

			1932.	1933.	1934.
Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	275,916	256,972	186,759
		Value (£)	1,213,715	831,197	491,759
Uganda ..	...	Cwt.	87,077	100,444	154,298
		Value (£)	223,162	210,638	293,313

Comparative declared values per cwt. are as shown, viz. :—

			1932.	1933.	1934.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hulled	...	...	3 19 11	2 19 7	2 7 0
Parchment	...	...	1 19 11	2 0 9	1 13 4
Unhulled (cherry)	...	...	18 1	14 5	13 5

(d) *Maize.*

Quantities and values in respect of maize exports were as follows during the last three years :—

			1932.	1933.	1934.
Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	514,917	1,131,549	439,958
		Value (£)	117,677	212,699	104,754
Uganda „	...	Cwt.	1,439	1,620	55
		Value (£)	294	287	14

(e) *Sisal.*

Exports of both fibre and tow, which originate in Kenya, again recorded an increase during the year under review. The figures for the three years 1932-34 are :—

		1932.		1933.		1934.	
		Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Fibre	...	14,829	181,289	19,140	243,352	23,168	303,890
Tow	...	556	5,285	710	6,516	848	7,481

(f) *Hides and Skins.*

Details in respect of exports during the past three years are as follows :—

		<i>Kenya Produce.</i>		
		1932.	1933.	1934.
Hides, dry and dry-salted.	Cwt.	53,506	91,733	100,651
	Value (£)	87,067	132,103	168,550*
Skins, sheep and goat	No.	524,329	960,610	979,585
	Value (£)	16,167	20,496	26,089
Skins, other animals...	No.	5,814	7,417	6,476
	Value (£)	13,890	6,725	1,276
		<i>Uganda Produce.</i>		
		1932.	1933.	1934.
Hides, dry and dry-salted	Cwt.	1,522	13,325	16,036
	Value (£)	27,682	20,196	27,295*
Skins, sheep and goat	No.	173,094	79,700	83,399
	Value (£)	6,588	2,150	1,937
Skins, other animals...	No.	415	74	268
	Value (£)	38	17	67

\* Classification of Hides sub-divided in 1934 into the following groups :—

		(a) <i>Sun-dried.</i>	(b) <i>Shade-dried.</i>
Kenya produce	...	80,618	20,033
	Value (£)	125,428	43,122
Uganda „	...	13,432	2,604
	Value (£)	22,705	4,590

**Inter-Territorial Trade.**

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1934, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £151,648 as compared with £121,291 in 1933, and £144,979 in 1932, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, beer, tea, timber, and coconut oil. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £169,461 as compared with £113,487 in 1933.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1934 amounting to £589,543 (including specie valued at £139,047) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £115,326. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £119,681 (including specie to the value of £68,450) the Customs duty involved being £16,064. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £597,023.

### Air Traffic.

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows :—

Year.	Landed.			Shipped.		
	Number of craft arrived.	Number of passengers.	Value of cargo.	Number of craft departed.	Number of passengers.	Value of cargo.
			£			£
1932 ...	434	441	6,321	436	449	72,152
1933 ...	477	500	18,692*	460	491	109,572
1934 ...	572	577	21,480*	541	517	172,942

\* Bullion transhipped £11,681 and £12,819 respectively.

Outward cargo included bullion valued at £64,815, £89,981 and £158,867 respectively.

### Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows :—

				Shs.	Cts.
Sugar	...	...	...	1	00 per cwt.
Tea	...	...	...	10	per lb.
Cigarettes	...	...	...	75	„
Manufactured tobacco	...	...	...	50	„
Beer	...	...	...	40	00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The following statement gives particulars of the allocation of Excise duties during the year under review, according to territories of production and consumption :—

				<i>Country of Consumption.</i>			<i>Total.</i>
				<i>Kenya.</i>	<i>Uganda.</i>	<i>Tanganyika Territory.</i>	
				£	£	£	£
Sugar:							
Kenya produce	...	...	...	4,537	79	416	5,032
Uganda „	...	...	...	3,349	4,140	2,618	10,107
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				25	1	—	26
Total	...	...	...	7,911	4,220	3,034	15,165
Tea:							
Kenya produce	...	...	...	4,621	1,710	1,675	8,006
Uganda „	...	...	...	27	331	1	359
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				8	—	—	8
Total	...	...	...	4,656	2,041	1,676	8,373
Tobacco and Cigarettes:							
Kenya produce	...	...	...	4	—	—	4
Uganda „	...	...	...	586	7,602	2,395	10,583
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				1,588	11,576	22	13,186
Total	...	...	...	2,178	19,178	2,417	23,773
Beer:							
Kenya produce	...	...	...	5,136	662	328	6,126
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.				22	—	—	22
Total	...	...	...	5,158	662	328	6,148
Grand Total	...	...	...	£19,903	£26,101	£7,455	£53,459

### Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Department during the year. The total weight of ivory sold was 72,410 lb. (Kenya 31,546 lb., Uganda 40,864 lb.) and the total amount realized was £21,175 (Kenya £9,637, Uganda £11,538).

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

### Wages.

An analysis recently made of the records of 500 registered domestic servants shows that the prevailing wage-rates are approximately as follows :—

				<i>Range.</i>	<i>Average.</i>
				<i>Sh. per month.</i>	<i>Sh. per month.</i>
Cooks	...	...	...	20 to 80	28/50
House boys	...	...	...	15 „ 50	18
Dhobies	...	...	...	20 „ 50	25
Kitchen boys	...	...	...	8 „ 25	14
Garden boys	...	...	...	8 „ 25	14
Nurses	...	...	...	20 „ 60	34
Chauffeurs	...	...	...	25 „ 100	30

These are inclusive figures, rations being provided by the servants. The rates of wages paid to unskilled labourers varies from Shs.6 to Shs.14 per month, plus rations. The rate varies according to the class of work performed, e.g., underground workers in a mine would receive higher wages than those who work on the surface. These rates are considerably less than those which prevailed in 1929. Since Kenya first began to feel the force of the world depression in 1930, there has been a general downward tendency, which has continued during 1934. This downward tendency has also manifested itself in the wages of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, and in the remuneration of skilled labour generally.

#### Cost of Living.

Figures relating to the cost of living were collated by the Statistical Department annually from 1927 until 1933. At the end of the latter year, however, owing to the necessity for economy, the Department, as previously constituted, was abolished. Consequently index numbers showing the general trend of the commodity price-levels for 1934 are not available. The following table shows the approximate retail cost in Nairobi in December, 1934, of a number of the more common commodities :—

				<i>Shs.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Bread	...	...	per lb.		35
Flour, 1st grade (imported)	...	...	„		35
Flour, 1st „ (local)	...	...	„		30
Flour, 2nd „ „	...	...	„		17
Tea (imported)	...	...	„	3	65
Tea 1st grade (local)	...	...	„	2	00
Tea 2nd „ „	...	...	„	1	85
Tea 3rd „ „	...	...	„	1	70
Sugar, white, 1st grade (local)	...	...	„		40
Sugar, white, 2nd „ „	...	...	„		25
Jam (imported)	...	...	„	1	50
Jam (local)...	...	...	„	1	40
Dried fruit	...	...	„	1	60
Coffee, ground, loose, 1st grade (local)	...	...	„	1	60
Coffee, „ „ 2nd „ „	...	...	„	1	00
Condensed milk (imported)	...	...	per 14 oz. tin	1	00
Butter (local creamery)	...	...	per lb.	1	50
Butter (farm)	...	...	„	1	50
Cheese, 1st grade (local)	...	...	„	1	25

						<i>Shs. Cts.</i>
Eggs (Native) ... ..	...	...	...	...	per doz.	60
Eggs (European) ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	2 00
Milk, fresh ... ..	...	...	...	...	per pint	25
Beef (average price) ... ..	...	...	...	...	per lb.	76
Pork (average price) ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	1 00
Mutton (average price) ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	68
Sea fish ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	1 00
Lake fish (approx. 1 lb. each) ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	70
Bacon (average price) ... ..	...	...	...	...	"	1 50
Mean index number (January, 1927 = 1,000)						906

The cost of accommodation, including food, in European boarding-houses varies from £7 per month upwards.

As regards the cost of living for natives, the staple foodstuff is maize meal and the average consumption thereof approximately 2 lb. per day, the total cost being approximately Shs.3 *per mensem*. Other foodstuffs, including meat, beans, etc., also form part of the native diet, and the amount consumed by one native may be valued at roughly Shs.2 *per mensem*. As rations for labourers are provided by employers in kind, the natives themselves are not affected by fluctuations in the price. This does not apply to natives living in native reserves. Normally, these produce sufficient food for themselves and their families, but, during times of famine, foodstuffs have to be purchased.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

### European Education.

Government secondary education is provided at two schools, the Prince of Wales School at Kabete for boys and the Girls' Secondary School in Nairobi. There were 212 pupils in these two secondary schools and the total number of pupils receiving education in all Government schools, numbering 14, was 1,156 at the end of the year. Of these, 451 were boarders and 705 day scholars, and 683 were boys and 473 girls. There were 17 private schools with a total of 671 pupils. Four of these rank as secondary schools, though many pupils in them are in the primary stage only. Two preparatory schools for boys (total roll 97) prepare pupils for entrance to public schools overseas.

### Indian and Goan Education.

There are two large Government secondary schools for Indian boys, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa. The organization makes it necessary to include a large number of primary pupils in both these schools. Altogether the roll of these two institutions is 1,184. The total roll in the remaining Government Indian schools is 1,785 of whom 1,286 are boys and 499 are girls. There are boarding facilities at one school only, the Secondary School, Nairobi, which has

41 boarders. After taking the Preliminary Cambridge examination, pupils may proceed to the Junior Cambridge and, later, the London Matriculation examinations.

During the year under review, 45 schools in various parts of the country were in receipt of a grant-in-aid; in these schools there were 3,296 pupils. One school only was of secondary status. In eight unaided schools there was a total roll of 350.

Altogether in non-Government Indian schools there were 3,646 pupils of whom 1,462 were boys and 2,184 girls.

#### **Arab Education.**

Arab schools exist at Shimo la Tewa (where secondary education is concentrated), at Malindi and at Mombasa. There are two out-schools connected with the Ali bin Salim School, Malindi, and there is a small night school at Lamu. There were 532 on the roll of the six Arab schools, of whom six were girls.

In the Cambridge examinations, of five candidates for the Junior three passed, and of 13 candidates for the Preliminary six passed.

#### **African Education.**

The Local Native Councils continue to show great interest in educational development and contributed the sum of £5,209 towards the maintenance of Government African schools, and £9,069 in capital expenditure.

Secondary education remains under the control of the Missions, the Alliance High School at Kikuyu catering for pupils from schools of the Protestant Alliance of Missions, and the Catholic Training School at Kabaa for pupils from Catholic schools. These two schools have a total roll of 220.

There were 11 central Government African schools with a total roll of 1,492, 33 village schools with 2,364, and two agricultural schools with 115. The Jeanes School at Kabete continues to train visiting teachers, agricultural and health workers; co-operation is maintained with the Agricultural and Medical Departments with regard to the Training of these agricultural and health workers. The roll was 38 men and 28 women. The number of technical apprentices at the Native Industrial Training Depot was 357.

During the year the sum of £35,557 was expended on grants-in-aid from central funds. This sum together with the sum of £4,173 contributed by Local Native Councils assisted 291 African schools which had a total roll of 34,270 pupils. In addition there were 1,083 schools with a roll of 65,548 pupils which were not in receipt of any financial assistance.

#### **Administration.**

The post of Chief Inspector of Schools remained in abeyance, and at the close of the year the staff consisted of the Director, the Supervisor of Technical Education, and five Inspectors of Schools. Inspectors were stationed at the Coast, Nairobi, Kikuyu, and Nyanza.

The four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab, and African Education respectively and the various School Committees met and rendered valuable service in advising the Director. The work of the African Advisory Council included the final drafting of the new grant-in-aid rules to become operative in 1935, the District Education Boards Ordinance, and the revision of syllabuses.

### Examination Results.

#### *Cambridge Junior.*

	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Goans and Indians.</i>		<i>Arabs.</i>	
	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>
1929	51	23	38	20	—	—
1930	47	25	47	21	—	—
1931	43	15	90	58	—	—
1932	44	26	109	52	—	—
1933	58	46	104	64	6	3
1934	48	31	143	56	5	3

#### *Cambridge School Certificate.\**

1929	9	6	—	—	—	—
1930	16	6	—	—	—	—
1931	20	14	—	—	—	—
1932	20	14	—	—	—	—
1933	26	15	—	—	—	—
1934	38	28	5	—	—	—

\* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation exemption.

#### *Cambridge Higher School Certificate.*

1934	1	1	—	—	—	—
------	---	---	---	---	---	---

#### *London Matriculation Examination.*

1929	—	—	16	4	—	—
1930	—	—	29	5	—	—
1931	—	—	21	14	—	—
1932	—	—	14	8	—	—
1933	—	—	50	28	—	—
1934	—	—	41	24	—	—

### Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue their good work. The League of Mercy, the British Legion and the Salvation Army carry out valuable services on behalf of the needy, especially children. As usual the Seaside Holiday Camp for European Children was held in Mombasa during the August vacation. A considerable number of children from the Highlands were assisted to enable them to enjoy a holiday at sea level. Funds to assist such cases are raised by voluntary contributions.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

### Posts and Telegraphs.

The scheme under which the Postal and Telegraph Services of Kenya and Uganda were amalgamated with those of Tanganyika in 1933, continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily. The two

years during which the amalgamation has now been in operation have established conclusively that it has been a success, both financially and in every other respect.

The Trans-African weekly air mail service, which is operated by Imperial Airways Limited, was maintained with creditable regularity. Towards the end of the year the Company had completed arrangements for a duplication of the service early in January and this has since been effected. The extension England—India—Malaya air service to Australia has reduced the transit time for air mails from Kenya to Australia to 12 days.

The Nairobi—Mombasa—Tanga—Zanzibar—Dar es salaam internal air service, which operates as a feeder of the main Imperial Airways service, was very efficiently maintained by the contractors, Messrs. Wilson Airways Limited.

The number and weight of air mail letter packets posted in Kenya amounted to 488,072 and 12,200 lb. respectively. Inward air correspondence amounted to 409,578 items, weighing 11,700 lb. Approximately 25.5 per cent. of the Colony's total overseas letter mail correspondence was conveyed by air.

The air parcel service is still restricted to Great Britain and certain Empire countries on the southern section of the route. During the year 3,621 air parcels were posted in the Colony and 2,429 received.

The air mail money order service, hitherto limited to Great Britain, was extended to India as from the 1st October. During the year, 715 air mail money orders of a total value of £5,123 were issued. The number and value of air mail orders paid was 90 and £787 respectively.

The various overseas surface transport mail services were fairly regular during the year. Sixty-three mails were despatched to, and fifty-one mails received from, Great Britain, the average time in transit between Mombasa and London being approximately 19 days.

Internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony. The policy of replacing native runners by mechanical transport is being steadily pursued.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with during the year was 12,749,392. Although correspondence posted in the Colony showed an increase, there was a falling off in correspondence received from abroad.

The number of parcels handled inclusive of air mail and cash-on-delivery parcels increased from 129,774 to 134,975 as compared with 1933. The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with was 8,758 having a value of £23,718.

Money orders issued during the year numbered 22,784 to a value of £113,261. Those paid numbered 15,863 and amounted to £67,799. There was a small decline in the volume of this class of business.

British postal orders issued and paid during the year amounted to 92,316 in number and £52,168 in value. These figures are an improvement on the previous year.

### Telegraphs and Telephones.

The number of inland telegrams dealt with was 274,533, an increase of 12 per cent. on the previous year. External telegrams numbered 106,455. Telegrams to and from Great Britain numbered 43,887. Of this traffic, 34,924 were transmitted via Kenya Radio.

The telephone trunk system was satisfactorily maintained, but there was no noteworthy extension of this service. The number of trunk calls made during the year was 109,863, an increase of 11 per cent. over 1933.

A general increase took place in the number of telephones in use, and at the end of the year the number of subscribers at the principal public exchanges was as follows: Nairobi, 832; Mombasa, 314; Nakuru, 56; Eldoret, 60.

The internal telephone and telegraph system consists of 2,732 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 15,853. Most administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

Communication in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas is maintained by a wireless system consisting of nine small stations (500 watts) which are maintained and operated by military units and handle civil as well as military telegrams.

Telegraph communication overseas is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited, by means of a wireless station at Nairobi working direct with England, and a cable from Mombasa. The Company also controls the coast wireless station at Mombasa at which a 24 hours' service is maintained. Communications with South Africa are available by a Government land-line.

A broadcasting station at Nairobi is also maintained and operated by Cable and Wireless Limited, and provides a local service under an agreement and without cost to the Colony. The station transmits on wave lengths of 350 metres and 49.5 metres simultaneously. Reception on the medium wave is satisfactory within its effective range, but the quality of reception on the short wave varies in different parts of the Colony. The programmes consist mainly of reproduction of gramophone records, British Official Wireless Press, local news, market and weather reports, and occasional relays of items of interest from the programmes of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire station. The number of licensed listeners at the end of the year was 1,152, representing a substantial increase on the previous year.

### Roads.

The expenditure recorded during the year on the maintenance and improvement of the public road system, exclusive of roads

maintained by local authorities, amounted to £56,125, a reduction of £6,650 on the expenditure in 1933.

The capital expenditure on road works amounted to £2,637 from revenue and £790 from loan.

### Harbours.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour during the years 1933 and 1934 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Soda Company's pipe-lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

#### COAL IMPORTS.

1933.	1934.
82,805 tons.	53,815 tons.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	Imports B/L tons.	Exports B/L tons.	Total B/L tons.
1933 ... ..	250,665	451,123	701,788
1934 ... ..	274,677	390,467	665,144

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1934 as compared with 1933 is summarized in the following statement :—

	1933.	1934.
Number of steamships ... ..	599	584
Net tonnage of steamers ... ..	1,820,709	1,902,356
Imports—B/L tons ... ..	336,776	335,645
Exports „ ... ..	472,603	386,913
Passengers landed :—		
European ... ..	5,497	5,977
Non-European ... ..	10,423	12,739
Passengers embarked :—		
European ... ..	5,511	6,083
Non-European ... ..	11,593	10,161

### Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year as compared with 1933 was as follows :—

	1933.	1934.
Vanga ... ..	6,710	8,635
Funzi ... ..	14,327	8,525
Mombasa ... ..	3,702,510	3,871,465
Kilifi ... ..	5,182	6,917
Malindi ... ..	18,832	15,699
Lamu ... ..	67,199	38,454
Kapini ... ..	3,076	3,385

**Railways.**

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,958,672 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 728,706 tons, as compared with £1,821,279 and 766,363 tons in 1933.

*Passenger Traffic.*—Revenue from passenger traffic showed an increase on 1933 figures. In 1934, 484,138 passengers contributed a revenue of £161,541, while in 1933, 512,999 passengers contributed a revenue of £159,050. The following table indicates the numbers of passengers travelling in the various classes as compared with 1933 :—

*Passengers carried.*

		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
1933	...	7,741	27,996	477,262	512,999
1934	...	7,739	27,002	449,397	484,138

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table :—

			1933.	1934.
Earnings...	...	...	£101,000	£114,000
Working expenditure	...	...	£60,927	£60,245
Tonnage carried	...	...	90,809	92,116

*Fuel Consumption.*—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the railway during 1934 as compared with 1933.

			1933.		1934.	
			Tons.	Cost.	Tons.	Cost.
				£		£
Coal	...	...	62,558	71,633	61,422	66,811
Oil	...	...	673	1,706	658	1,639
Wood	...	...	130,759	46,436	114,773	37,597

On the lake steamers the figures were :—

			1933.		1934.	
			Tons.	Cost.	Tons.	Cost.
				£		£
Oil	...	...	3,339	8,463	2,945	7,586
Wood	...	...	6,706	3,588	7,197	3,370

*Railways and Harbours Working Results.*—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1934 are shown in the following table :—

		Railways.	Harbours.	Total.
		£	£	£
Earnings	...	2,227,285	332,755	2,560,040
Ordinary working expenditure	...	994,287	132,156	1,126,443
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.		1,232,998	200,599	1,433,597

The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1934 amounted to £22,422,119. Interest-bearing capital provided £13,983,009 of this sum, the balance being contributed by :—

	£
Parliamentary grants, 1896 and 1902 ...	5,686,437
Accrued interest on 1924 Loan ... ..	421,662
Contributions from revenue :—	
Direct (formerly called expenditure extra-ordinary) ... ..	649,803
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)... ..	1,581,078
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized) ... ..	100,130
	<hr/>
	£8,439,110

## XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret ;

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri, Kakamega, and an agency at Nanyuki ;

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, and Kakamega.

In 1931, a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed with a capital of £240,000 which was increased to £500,000 in 1933. The Bank makes advances to farmers, repayable over periods up to 30 years on first mortgage security, charging interest at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. Up to 31st December, 1934, the Bank had made 390 advances totalling £472,415, of which £27,920 had been repaid at that date. Under an amending Ordinance passed in 1934, provision was made for short term loans and up to 31st December, 1934, twelve such advances totalling £2,340 had been issued.

### Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations :—

50 cents (silver) ;

10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze).

A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation :—Sh. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of old rupee and florin currency, both coin and notes, has been in circulation in the Colony, but on the 1st of January, 1932, this currency ceased to be legal tender.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

### Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures of the Colony are identical with those in use in Great Britain, namely the Imperial pound, yard, and gallon. Although the Kenya Weights and Measures Ordinance is applicable to the whole Colony and Protectorate, annual verifications and periodical inspections are in practice confined to the towns and larger trading centres. A total of 7,139 weights, measures, and instruments were stamped, rejected or adjusted, from which was derived revenue amounting to £112. A further total of 827 weights, measures, and instruments were examined during the course of visits of inspection resulting in prosecutions in certain cases.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on services administered by it amounted to £285,375, and of this sum £205,418 was on account of revenue services provided for under Public Works Heads, £11,671 from various extra-departmental sources, and £68,286 from loan. The revenue collected by the Department amounted to £57,123.

The total expenditure on capital works amounted to £71,956 in direct charges, and of this amount £10,592 was obtained from revenue and £61,363 from loan (exclusive of over-head charges).

Revenue expenditure was distributed as follows :—

	£
Buildings ... ..	3,625
Water and Drainage ... ..	915
Roads and Bridges ... ..	2,637
Miscellaneous Works ... ..	3,415

Loan expenditure was :—

	£
Buildings ... ..	60,340
Water and Drainage ... ..	233
Communications ... ..	790

The principal capital work in course of construction was the New Law Courts at Nairobi. Payments during the year amounted to £56,710, and the building was approaching completion at the end of the year.

**XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.****Justice.**

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates, and the Tanganyika Territory. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During 1934 the Court held three ordinary sessions and four special sessions. The total number of appeals filed was 217, of which 80 were from Kenya.

Throughout the year the Courts operating in the Colony were as follows :—

(1) The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged ;

(2) the Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (two), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration ;

(3) the Courts of the First, Second and Third Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and District Officers ; and

(4) the Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis, and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Districts have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Officers-in-Charge of these districts are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier District have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

**Courts.**

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 181, involving 300 charges against 276 individuals. These figures compared with 165 cases and 234 charges during 1933. Of the total 255 charges actually tried during 1934, 245 were against males and ten against females. Convictions numbered 187, acquittals 46, and discharges 22. Europeans were convicted on two, Asiatics on 19, and natives on 166 charges. Of the punishments imposed, two convicts were fined, 99 sentenced to peremptory imprisonment, one to fine and imprisonment, one to imprisonment in default of payment of fine or surety, nine to whipping with fine or imprisonment or detention camp or both, four were bound over or otherwise disposed of, 47 were sentenced to death, and six detained during the Governor's pleasure, 15 were sentenced to imprisonment for life and three sentenced to detention camp.

The number of Supreme Court civil cases filed during the year was 418, a decrease of 55 on the number for 1933. Probate and Administration causes numbered 150 compared with 174 opened in 1933, and 44 Bankruptcy petitions were filed compared with 68 for the previous year. In addition five Trust causes were opened and 12 Divorce causes were filed.

There were 128 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 311 criminal revisions and 873 confirmation cases.

During the year, 55,301 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts, an increase of 6,575 on the figures for 1933. These charges were disposed of as follows : convictions, 50,465 ; acquittals, 1,580 ; discharges, 3,256. This includes 969 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 897 convictions and 72 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows :—

Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,773
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,106
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,143
Fine and detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
Detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,556
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	885
Peremptory imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,731
Whipping with fine, or imprisonment, or both	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	338
Whipping with fine, or detention camp, or both	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bound over ; cautioned ; repatriated	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,165
Other punishments ; tax or compensation or wages paid ; bail estreated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,383
Detained pending Governor's orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Committed to prison for failure to find security	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total convictions							50,465

### Police.

The Kenya Police is composed of African and a small percentage of Asiatic personnel under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers. The Force is distributed mainly at police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by a European or Asiatic non-commissioned officer and the stations are grouped under the direction of a commissioned officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier District. African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the reserves is the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was increased during the year by one chief

inspector for duty in the Finger Print Bureau, and three assistant inspectors, second grade, for duty at the goldfields in Central Kavirondo, Kakamega town, and patrol duty in the Nekuru area.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1934 totalled 5,476. Of that number 5,281 were true cases, an increase of 680 true cases on the total for 1933. Accused persons in 3,659 cases were brought for trial before the Lower or Supreme Courts. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs. 279,267/—, of which Shs. 97,941/— or 35 per cent. was recovered.

A small patrol of police continue to be employed to maintain order on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves. By reason of the lawlessness of the Samburu tribe it became necessary in June to establish a police post of 20 African subordinate officers in the Samburu District. In October it was found necessary to augment further this post temporarily by ten African police.

Detachments were maintained in the gold mining areas at Kakamega, Gori River, and Lolgorien and at Yala.

### Prisons.

The 70 penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons are composed of three first-class prisons for the accommodation of long-term prisoners (sentenced to three years or over), four second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years) and 21 third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 42 detention camps for the accommodation of natives who have not previously undergone more than one term of imprisonment, and who are sentenced to detention for minor offences, usually imposed in default of payment of fine. No sentence of detention may exceed six months.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1934 was 40,852, representing an increase of 18 per cent. over the number committed during 1933. The increase in the last four years has been nearly 100 per cent. Of the above total, 8,748 were sentenced to imprisonment, 22,201 were sentenced to detention, 115 were civil debtors, 247 were lunatics, and 9,541 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 8,748 persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment, 18 were Europeans, 187 were Goans, Indians, Arabs and Somalis, and 8,543 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 317 and 316 respectively.

The general health of prisoners was good; the percentage of prisoners on the sick list dropped from 3.9 in 1933 to 3.3 per cent. in 1934, which is the lowest figure recorded since 1927. The total of 95 deaths during the year was 54 higher than the total for 1933. Pneumonia alone accounted for 48 deaths.

Eighteen juveniles served terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in class I and II prisons where there are European officers in charge. Juveniles were segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further seven juveniles were sentenced to terms in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, whilst 291 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total 34 had been previously convicted.

Release on licence is granted to certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentences of not less than three years. During 1934, 129 convicts were released on licence, as compared with 80 in 1933.

The technical training of convicts, which is carried on in the three class I prisons of the Colony, and consists of tailoring, carpentry, and the making of sisal mats, string, rope and coir and grass mats has progressed considerably. All uniforms for the prisons staffs and all convict clothing are made in the prison workshops, while orders for uniforms for other Government departments are obtained annually. The output from the tailoring and carpentry shops is increasing. During 1934, £3,988 was expended on raw materials for prison industries. The amount paid into the Treasury as revenue derived from prison industries was £7,406. Of this sum £635 was obtained from the hire of convict labour.

During 1934, £889 worth of foodstuffs was grown in prison farms, the principal crops being maize (157 tons), beans (14 tons) and potatoes (31 tons). Drought seriously affected the output from prison farms.

In order to reduce the overcrowding of some of the established prisons, two prison camps were established in 1934—one for 120 convicts for road work under the supervision of the Public Works Department and one for 250 convicts for quarrying and ballast breaking for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. The establishment of these camps served the dual purpose of easing overcrowding and of providing productive hard labour for African convicts.

The system of periodical review by the Governor of all sentences, including commuted death sentences, of seven years and over was continued in 1934. During the year the cases of 23 convicts were submitted for review. Of these three convicts were promised accelerated release subject to continued good behaviour, four were recommended for release on licence, and the cases of eleven convicts were deferred for reconsideration at a later date.

In October, 1934, by the provisions of the new Juveniles Ordinance, based on the English Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, class II and III approved schools were established at Kabete in place of the existing Kabete reformatory. The administration of these approved schools came under the Commissioner of Prisons assisted by a Board known as the Approved Schools Board. The training in

these approved schools is directed mainly to agriculture, animal husbandry and gardening, together with a sound manual training. A housemaster from one of His Majesty's Borstal Institutions in England has taken over charge of the approved schools and it is hoped that by the introduction of a modified Borstal system, adapted to the requirements of the African youth, it will be possible to effect, as time goes on, the reclamation of the majority of boys sent to the schools from a life of crime.

The total number of committals to the schools during 1934 was 35, and the daily average of inmates 105. The total number of discharges during the year was 81, of whom one died in hospital, one was transferred to prison, and 79 completed their sentences.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Sixty-five Ordinances were passed during the year 1934. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. 11. *The Sisal Industry Ordinance, 1934*, imposes a levy on the export of sisal fibre, the amount of such levy being paid into a fund together with a grant-in-aid from the Government on a pound for pound basis. The fund is administered by a Committee and is generally devoted to the improvement of the sisal industry.

No. 12. *The Native Exemption Ordinance, 1934*, repeals and replaces the Native Exemption Ordinance (Chapter 128 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya). The Ordinance provides for the exemption of certain categories of natives from the operation of specific laws.

No. 13. *The Special Districts (Administration) Ordinance, 1934*, which is based on the Frontier Crimes Regulations, 1901, of India (Regulation No. III of 1901), provides for the better administration of Provinces which, from their geographical position or the primitive stage of the development of the inhabitants, require special legislation.

No. 18. *The Post Office Ordinance, 1934*, is modelled on the Post Office Ordinance of the Colony of Nigeria (Ordinance No. 31 of 1928), and replaces the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, hitherto in force in the Colony.

No. 19. *The Diamond Industry Protection Ordinance, 1934*, which is modelled on the existing legislation in Tanganyika Territory (Chapter 103), is designed to control the possession, purchase and sale of uncut diamonds, and generally to provide for the protection of the diamond industry.

No. 21. *The Limitation Ordinance, 1934*, replaces the Indian Limitation Act of 1877 and substitutes therefor the English law of limitation. A few of the provisions of the Indian Act have, however, been retained.

No. 22. *The Juveniles Ordinance*, 1934, repeals and replaces the Reformatory Schools Ordinance (Chapter 39 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya) and the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance No. 15 of 1933. It is based on the Children and Young Persons Act of 1933, and provides for the trial and punishment of juvenile offenders.

No. 27. *The European Civil Service Provident Fund Ordinance*, 1934, establishes a Provident Fund for members of the recently inaugurated Local European Civil Service of the Colony, and provides for contributions to the Fund to be made by members of the said Service and by Government.

No. 35. *The Agricultural Mortgagors' Relief Ordinance*, 1934.—An Agricultural Mortgages Committee was appointed in 1933 to consider whether, in the then circumstances of the agricultural community, any special legislative measures were necessary to protect its interests and afford it reasonable security of tenure. The Ordinance, which follows similar legislation in force in British Columbia, New Zealand and Queensland, is founded on the Committee's report.

No. 36. *The Native Lands Trust (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934.—This legislation is a temporary measure pending the enactment of a comprehensive Ordinance arising out of the recommendations of the Kenya Land Commission, 1933.

No. 38. *The District Education Boards Ordinance*, 1934, makes provision of the establishment of District Education Boards composed in part of representatives of Local Native Councils, school managers and Government officials.

No. 40. *The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance*, 1934, consolidates in one comprehensive Ordinance the previous legislation regarding the collection of hut and poll tax from natives, together with the rules detailing the procedure for such collection. The Ordinance widens the scope for the exemption of deserving persons who are unable to pay, but provides for the payment of tax by women hut owners who are financially able to do so.

No. 45. *The Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance*, 1934, which is based on the Palestine Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932, confers temporary exclusive rights in respect of telegraphic press messages.

No. 46. *The Tea Ordinance*, 1934, restricts the production of tea in the Colony, and gives effect to the International Restriction Scheme which embraces all the large and most of the smaller tea-producing countries of the world.

No. 53. *The Preservation of Objects of Archaeological and Palaeontological Interest Ordinance*, 1934, repeals and replaces the Ancient Monuments Preservation Ordinance, 1927, as amended by the Ancient Monuments Preservation (Amendment) Ordinance,

1932. It consolidates, amplifies and improves the law relating to the protection, preservation and treatment of archaeological and palaeontological sites and objects, in which the Colony has proved to be exceptionally rich.

No. 54. *The Coffee Industry Ordinance*, 1934, consolidates the law relating to the advancement and control of the coffee industry in the Colony. It re-enacts the provisions of the Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1932, but embodies certain amendments, the most important of which is the inclusion of provision for the compulsory registration of distinguishing marks used by persons to identify coffee grown by them when such coffee is marked.

No. 55. *The Interpretation (Definition of "Native") Ordinance*, 1934, amends and defines in more precise terms the definition of the expression "Native."

No. 61. *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance*, 1934, which is based on the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1933, makes provision for the levy during 1935 of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the tax-payer's income.

No. 62. *The Liquor Ordinance*, 1934, provides for the control of the sale of liquor, and gives effect to the recommendations of the Liquor Licensing Committee appointed in 1933. It re-enacts the provisions of the existing law and embodies the amendments proposed by the Committee.

No. 63. *The Licensing Ordinance*, 1934, which repeals the Licensing Ordinance, 1933, makes provision for the licensing of certain professions, businesses, arts, callings and industries within the Colony, and fixes the licence fees payable therefor.

No. 64. *The Asian Civil Service Provident Fund Ordinance*, 1934, establishes a Provident Fund for members of the Local Asian Civil Service of the Colony and provides for contributions to the Fund to be made by members of the Service and by Government.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1930 ... ..	3,241,600	3,438,874
1931 ... ..	3,066,930	3,216,089
1932 ... ..	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933 ... ..	3,121,497	3,168,035
1934 ... ..	3,182,939	3,180,795

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT  
31ST DECEMBER, 1934. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

*Public Debt.*

<i>Floated.</i>	<i>Amount of Issue.</i>	<i>Rate of Interest.</i>	<i>Price of Issue.</i>	<i>Redeemable.</i>	<i>Expenditure at 31st December, 1934.</i>
	£	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946-56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948-58	5,000,000
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,383,760
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961-71	3,044,471
1933 ...	305,600	3½	98½	1957-67	224,929
	<hr/> 17,205,600 <hr/>				<hr/> 16,653,160 <hr/>

*Sinking Fund.*

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

## ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	Capital Debt.			Annual Charges.						Total Annual Charges.
	Kenya Colony.	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.	Total Public Debt.	Kenya Colony.			Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.			
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	
1921 ...	£ 754,614	£ 4,245,386	£ 5,000,000	£ 45,277	£ 7,546	£ 52,823	£ 254,723	£ 42,454	£ 297,177	£ 350,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339	122,865	52,474	11,661	64,135	187,000
1933 ...	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
Total ...	3,953,792	13,251,808	17,205,600	186,184	39,537	225,721	685,012	132,519	817,531	1,043,252

Contributions to the Sinking Funds of the 1930 and 1933 Loans commence in July, 1934, and February, 1934, respectively.

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND  
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.**

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
		£	sh. cts.			£	sh. cts.
Deposits ... ..		796,516	9 30	Investments ...		488,153	17 19
Drafts ... ..		3,202	14 36	Advances ... ..		344,712	6 70
Loan Funds, unspent balances.		552,439	11 05	Suspense ... ..		1,291	18 06
Excess of assets over liabilities.		207,638	10 79	Loans to local bodies.		33,299	17 78
				Cash ... ..		692,339	5 77
		<u>£1,559,797</u>	<u>5 50</u>			<u>£1,559,797</u>	<u>5 50</u>

**Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.**

	1934.	£
Customs Revenue ... ..	...	611,606
Hut and Poll Tax (Native) ... ..	...	514,480
Non-Native Poll Tax ... ..	...	68,307
Petrol Tax ... ..	...	55,631
Estate Duty ... ..	...	16,942
European Education Tax ... ..	...	11,249
Asiatic Education Tax ... ..	...	11,384
Entertainment Tax ... ..	...	5,847
		<u>£1,295,446</u>

**Excise and Stamp Duties.**

	1934.	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue purposes...		57,014
Beer, Excise Duty ... ..	...	5,158
Sugar ... ..	...	7,911
Tea ... ..	...	4,657
Tobacco ... ..	...	2,178
		<u>£76,918</u>

**Customs Tariff.**

In October, 1934, legislation was enacted effecting tariff adjustments on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis on certain textile goods and on bicycles, and extending the scope of certain tariff exemptions with particular reference to mineral mixtures for stock feeding, trailers used as attachments to motor and steam road and farm tractors, and batching oil and ingredients thereof for use in manufacture of rope, twine and sacking.

### New Taxation Measures.

The following taxation measures passed by the Legislative Council in August, 1933, remained in force throughout the year :—

(1) *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance*, making provision for the levy of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income, was estimated to produce a revenue of £66,000 in 1934 as against an estimated revenue of about £35,000 under the old Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, which levied tax at a flat rate of Sh.30 per head. Actual receipts in 1934 totalled £68,307. The additional revenue resulting from this measure may therefore be assessed at approximately £33,307 in 1934.

(2) *The Licensing Ordinance*, 1933, which provides for the licensing of certain trades, professions, and occupations within the Colony, was estimated to bring in additional revenue amounting to about £31,000 per annum, but actual receipts in 1934 totalled £33,113 only as compared with an estimated revenue under the old Traders Licensing Ordinance of £19,400. The additional revenue resulting from this measure in 1934 may therefore be assessed at approximately £13,713.

A Committee was appointed in September, 1934, to examine the provisions of the Ordinance in the light of experience gained. Following the report of the Committee, the Licensing Ordinance, 1933, was repealed and a new *Licensing Ordinance (No. 63 of 1934)* was passed which came into operation on the 1st January, 1935.

(3) *The Tax on Imported Packages Ordinance* was in force throughout the year and brought in revenue amounting to £8,259 in 1934. This tax took the form of a charge of 25 cents on each package imported into the Colony, and legislation similar to that introduced in Kenya was introduced in Uganda and Tanganyika. The tax was found to be vexatious in practice and the neighbouring territories refused to continue it after the end of 1934. The Kenya Government had no alternative but to follow suit, as retention of this tax applied to Kenya alone would do permanent harm to the Colony's entrepôt trade.

(4) The amendments to the *Stamp Ordinance* produced additional revenue estimated at £6,882 in the case of the tax of Sh.10 levied on every £100 or part of £100 of nominal share capital, on the registration of a company and on the registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company; and estimated at £750 in the case of the graduated scale of stamp duty, varying with the period, imposed on Bills of Sale and Promissory Notes.

The yield of additional revenue attributable to these taxation measures in 1934 may therefore be expressed approximately as follows :—

	£
Non-Native Poll Tax ... ..	33,307
Trade and Professional Licences ...	13,713
Package Tax ... ..	8,259
Amendments to Stamp Ordinance	7,632
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	£62,911
	<hr/>

### Native Hut and Poll Tax.

*Rate.*—The rates of hut and poll tax imposed under Chapter 51 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya (The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance) are as follows :—

	<i>Per Hut or Poll.</i>
	Shs.
Turkana District ... ..	6
Kamasia District ... ..	6
Meru District ... ..	8
Kitui District ... ..	9
Northern Frontier District and	
Samburu ... ..	10
Masai District ... ..	14
Other Districts ... ..	12
Duruma ... ..	nil.

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance (No. 53 of 1930) empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under Section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier District. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

*Method of Assessment.*—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned by the taxpayer.

A poll tax at the prescribed rate is payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 16 years or over who do not pay the hut tax.

Hut and poll tax is collected by District Officers. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid. At the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers.

*Yield.*—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1934 amounted to £514,480.

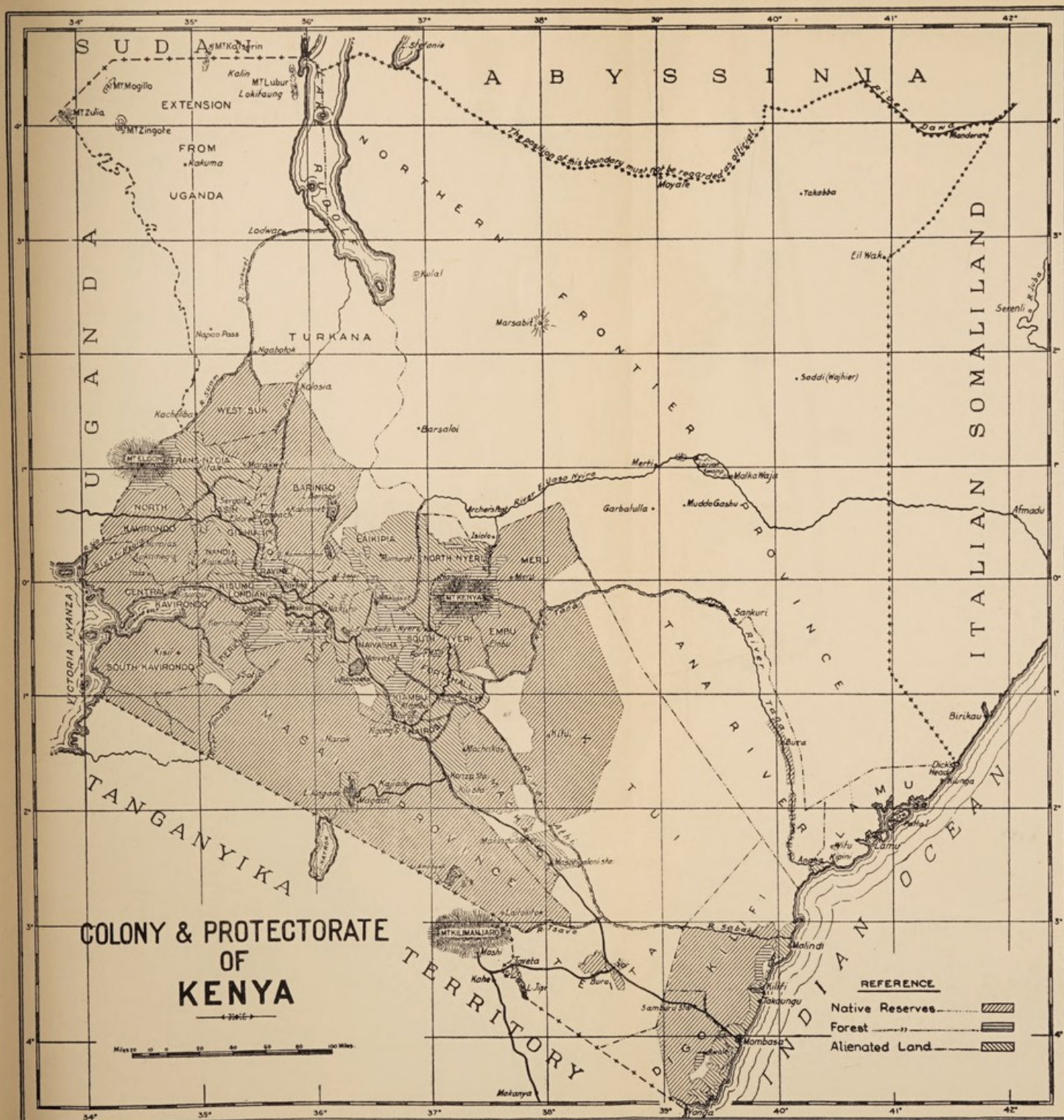
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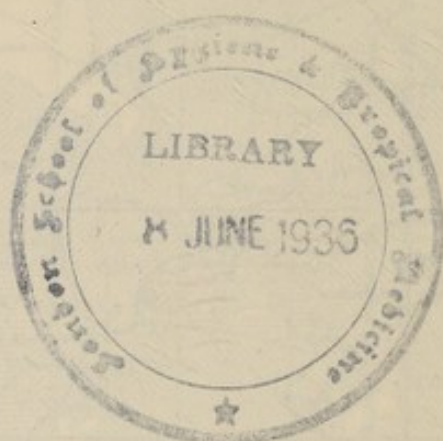
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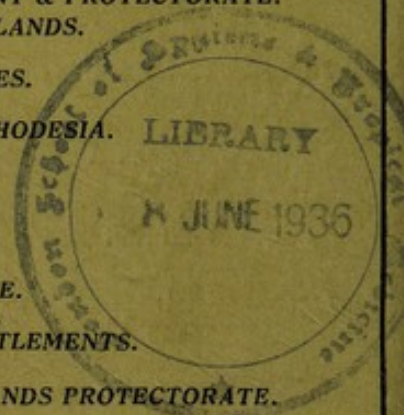
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